THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1850.

A New Party.

- There are now in the State of New York no less than eight political parties. 1. Whig,
- 2. Democratic, 3. Free-soil Whig.
- 4. Free-soil Democratic,
- 5. Abolition,
- 6. Anti-Rent,
- 7. Land Reform. 8. Labor Reform.

The regular and Free-soil Whig parties have a separate organization, the latter from the late Syracuse, the former from the still later Utica, Conventions. The Free-soil Whigs, according to the number of their papers and the proportion of adherents and seceders at the Syracuse Con- Cass, Dickinson and Foore. vention, have a vast majority.

The Democratic party consists almost equally of Old Hunkers and Free-soilers. They have, like the two divisions of the Whigs, formed a temporary and hollow truce to obtain the offices and spoils. Taking the Free-soilers of the Whig and Democratic parties, with the Abolitionists, they form a large majority of the people of that State.

The Anti-renters give about fifteen thousand votes, and by selecting candidates from the Whig and Democratic tickets, generally determine the result.

The Land and Labor reform parties have not vet developed their strength, but have been organizing for the pending election.

It is now announced that there is still another party about to be formed-a conservative party. State, to compel both to modify or renounce commencement of our sanatory labors." their destructive doctrines, particularly their hostility to the South.

The attempt to form such a party, the con fession that it must be small in numbers, so as only to have a balance of power, is a significant admission of the depraved condition of political opinion in that State generally. It is a confession that the great mass of the people are no longer conservative-but destructive.

We long entertained the hope that there was a majority of conservatives in a sufficient number of Northern States to co-operate with the South in saving the Union. But the recent extraordinary demonstrations of further aggression in the North, encouraged as it is by so many indications of indefinite submission at the South, compel us to fear that it is too late.

We hope, however, that the attempt at the North to establish a conservative party, will be honestly and resolutely made. We hope it will be based rigorously on the Constitution, for in that case it will receive powerful cooperation from the South. If it succeeds, the triumph will be glorious. If it fail, the real friends of Union will be acquitted of responsibility for the result.

## Mississippi.

The extra session of the Mississippi Legislature will commence, according to Gen. Quitman's proclamation, on the 18th of November. Mississippi will therefore be the first State to fore the Legislature of Mississippi. The decision of Mississippi will naturally have much influence on the course of Georgia, and on the other States of the South. There has never been since the formation of the present Union, a question of such magnitude to decide, or upon which such repugnant sentiments are entertained. Nor has there been such an array of official State declarations so equally divided in number. Nor has the Federal Government ever before taken the side of one portion against the other so signally. The rights, power, dignity, safety of States never before were so deeply involved as now. It is a case, therefore, by which the problem will be solved whether in our system M. Thompson, was admitted as an Attorney at pression upon oppression in regular climax of enormity, until even the Stanley's of the South the States are capable, practically, of self de- Law, to practice in the Circuit Court of the Disfence. When the Union was formed, the impression prevailed that the greatest danger would be from State aggressions. That apprehension has been completely exploded. The re-

verse is the result. A year or two ago the States of the South declared, with an unusual approach to unanimity, their rights in reference to the great questions acted on at the late session of Congress. Not a single decision of Congress was made in accordance with that declaration except the Fugitive Slave law, and that passed chiefly by the votes of Southern members and the absence of Northern members. The California bill and the bill to abolish slavery in this District, both in opposition to the sentiments of the Southern States, were passed by Northern votes chiefly. So as to the Texas bill-that was opposed generally by the Southern delegation down, until within the last two days of its pendency in the House of Representatives, when, by a mysterious stampede of some twenty odd Southern men, it pass-

Thus were the Southern States bereft of their common right to Federal territory, and even, so far as Congress could do it, of their exclusive right to a large portion of territory in a slaveholding State-the most gigantic system of spoliation on record.

It was pretended as a reason for these measures that they would terminate agitation-of itself a great evil to the South. But this has been falsified by the result. Agitation is greater than ever-at the North, because an expressed constitutional right of the South has been enforced-at the South, because her right to an immense territorial domain has been confiscated. her people proscribed, her power crippled, and

her future inferiority and overthrow decreed. We are now to see how many States of the South will submit to such an outrage, perpetrated on such pretences, followed by such con-

Mississippi is the first to speak. Her eloquent, patriotic and gallant sons, Davis and Quir-MAN, have already declared that the lands which they contributed so eminently by their valor to acquire in the field, will never be yielded in counsel-that the men who are called on by the country as not unworthy to lead her sons to battle, shall never submit to be excluded from the fruits of victory-that the property of the people of the United States, shall never be wrested

from one portion of them to be given up to anther, and even to aliens and semi-barbarians.

The question of right, of power, of honor, of

was a failure. The sun refused to smile, and the clouds threw cold water on the affair. The distinguished invited guests were not there.

all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and serews, belonging to the royal navy of England, is one hundred and sixty-four, and the total amount of horse power of this formidable fleet of steamers is above 44,500, of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted or being fitted to the

similes. The former retorts: "The editor of the purse, and all the powers of the Federal Gov the Chronotype says that we have been talked of as head scavenger of Boston. If we receive from us—nay, turned against us—we shall be party about to be formed—a conservative party. Of as head scavenger of Boston. If we receive compelled to emancipate our slaves, or to have the policy of this new party is to secure the balance of power, and being thereby enabled to give victory to either of the large parties in the

MADAME BISHOP'S FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT .triumph more grand and complete than that which last Sunday night attended the first great Sunday evening concert of Madame Anna Bishop. The magnificent Tripler Hall was filled by upward of three thousand people, and it was alto-States. The whole of the music was sacred, being sublime selections from Handel, Hayden, until it is half exhausted. and Mercadante. She gives her second sacred

mony man. He proposes to go into the election in this way: "With three cheers for the error of judgment, which, inevitably ruin the South. ticket, and three more for William H. Fillmore and Millard Seward, let us go into the contest."

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF RICHMOND .- The Patsmouth, Va., Pilot states that the diocese of the Roman Catholic Church in Virginia has been divided, Bishop Whelan having the diocese of

and which nature concedes but once in the generations of millions of mankind.

The Democracy of St. Lawrence mee in Mass Convention, at Canton, on the 30th inst., to respond to the State and local nominations Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN has been invited, and consented to address the meeting.

valor enough in her borders, to plant the heel upon that nest of vipers, who are besliming the land of A. GARLAND'S Life of John Randolph, will shortly appear. It cannot fail to be a highly interesting book—though his previous biographers have badly butchered his reputation.

On motion of D. RADCLIFFE, esq., Col. trict of Columbia, on the 22d inst.

The best time to engage in any leading business is when it has reached its lowest point of depression.—Louisville Journal.

That's the reason why the Journal has engazed in the business of Southern submission More of "Ossian."-The Boston Mail says

The prize of \$50 offered by Ossian E. Dodge for the best song suited to his performances, has been awarded to John G. Saxe, the wittiest and cleverest of our poets. The subject is "the Jenny Lind Mania." Mr. Dodge will give it to the public on the evening of the 28th of Octo-ber, at the Temple. It is rich.

From the New Orleans Crescent City. THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN TEXAS. ch complaint is made by the Texas papers of the depredations of the Camanches, that many persons really believe the frontiers are without any persons really believe the frontiers are without any protection. There are at this moment four regiments (lacking two companies) of regular troops, beside two companies of Texas Rangers. By a passenger in the Fashion, we learn that General Brooke has called for four additional companies of Rangers. These troops are stationed in the line of posts extending from the Rio Grande on the West, to the West fork of the Trinity on the East, and from thirty to eighty miles apart. There is also a line of posts on the Rio Grande from its mouth to the Paso del Norte, where six

companies are stationed.
These military stations are: San Antonio de Bexar Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros.
Fort Merrill, on the Nucces river, 60 miles N. W

of Corpus Christi. Fort —, at Corpus Christi. Ringgold Barracks, opposite Camargo Fort -McIntosh, Laredo

Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass Fort Inge, 90 miles west of San Antonio. Fort Lincoln on Rio Seco, 55 miles west of Antonio

Fort Martin Scott, Texas, 75 miles N. W. of Sar Austin, Texas; Headquarters Second Dragoons. Fort Croghan, 60 miles north of Austin. Fort Gates, 75 N. E. of Fort Croghan.

Fort Graham, on the Brazos, 80 miles N. E. Fort Gates.
Fort Worth, on the W. Fork of Trinity river, 30 miles north of Fort Graham. A glance at the map will show that thes points are admirably selected.

We are told that at the late Union Meeting in Holmes, when it was proposed that all opposed to a certain resolution should come over to posed to a certain resolution should come over to the south side of the house, and those in favor go over to the north, the majority went over to the south side, and the resolution was lost. The same resultwill take place whenever it occurs that the Southis in danger .- Mississipp

Father Mathew, the great apostle of temper ance, was 60 years of age on the 11th inst.

The President and Texas. The question of right, of power, of honor, of property, of character—all that can arouse the spirit, engage the thoughts, and display the character of freemen, of civilized people—are deeply involved in the issue.

The country awaits with deep solicitude the decision of Mississippi.

We are informed by a gentleman of Lexington, that the Great Barbacue that was to have been given to Mr. Clay, of that place, to rejoice over the passage of the late acts of Congress over the passage of the late acts of Congress and the south passage of the late acts of Congress over the passage of the late acts of Congress and the south passage of the late acts of Congress over the passage of the late acts of Congress and the south protest against it. The South, I mean, exclusive to Texas. If she chooses to barter away her territory to the Federal Government. If she deems to millions of money of more value to her than the maintenance of her rights, the interests of her posterity, and the safety of the South generally; why be it so. Let her take her money, and go to work and pay her part of it. But there stands the old peace-destroying South-consuming prin-No. 1. the old peace-destroying South-consuming prin-ciple at last—buried up in this complicated trans-action, to rankle and fester for a time, until it swells into an incurable abscess, and then burst and spread its foul excretions over the whole body They knew that Mr. Fillmore was President, and didn't know that Mr. Clay ever would be.

Mr. Clay expressed, as usual, his great anxiety to withdraw from public life. He denounced the Abolitionists and praised Messrs.

Cass, Dickinson and Foote.

We see it stated in the New York Post, that the total number of steam vessels of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and serews, belonging to the royal new of Eng. vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone laughed at as usual, and as we deserve, of course is estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling.

laughed at as usual, and a serior compromise, which we will accept, of course, for the sake of our glorious, blessed Union," until committed by "glorious, blessed Union," until committed by The Boston Post and the Chronotype our concessions in every quarter, disgraced by our falsified vows, hemmed in by a cordon of fire. have been exchanging the following savory hourly contracting upon us; the army, the navy There is no disguise in the ultimate design of the great mass of the people at the North. They will tell you plainly, that it is slavery they are warring against; that it is a disgrace to the coun-The New York Day Book says that never was try, which they are determined to wipe out. Their petitions, their attacks upon the District of Columbia, their Free-soilism, their nullification of the Constitution, and their slave-stealing, are but means to this great end, of which they make no secret. What can the Southern man, then, promise himself, from compromises and concessions but self-made fetters and goads! Is it possible to conceive of worse policy, than to buy gether the grandest and most imposing perform-ance, says that paper, ever heard in the United him half of what he demands. As well migh you expect security from the blood-hound, by as often as he seizes your bridle, you will com-promise with him by giving him half that he deconcert next Sunday. Concerts of this class are mands, and he will soon get all you have, and much in vogue in Europe, but there were doubts pronounce you a fool, and a coward in the bar much in vogue in Europe, but there were doubts as to how they would suit the religious scruples of our people.

The Albany Allas says the Whig editor in Greene county, N. Y., is a strong hardard of you, and many who think with you, are as day to me as any friends that have on this carth. dear to me as any friends that I have on this earth; but we believe that you are all laboring under an promise you please, that we can embrace without a blush, and our children can regard without shame, and give us an assurance that here is to be an end of Abolition exaction and excitement, and we will embrace it readily and joyously. We love the Union (as our fathers made it) as dearly as you do. We are as reluctant to hazard its disruption as you are; but we have no hope of saving it by compromises. We are perfectly sat-Wheeling, and the Rev. John McGill, of Louisville, Kentucky, being appointed bishop for the
Diocese of Richmond.

Saving it by compromises. We are perfectly satisfied that the fell spirit which has been conjured up against us by fanatics and partisans, is not to be exorcised by obligations of kindness, or sacrifices of right. It is not to be staid by political decide on the late measures of Federal spoliation, as she was the first to propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention itself will meet again but a few days to the first to propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention itself will meet again but a few days to the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. The convention itself will meet again but a few days to the name of the precious phenomena to the stand by political combinations; it has already broken down all those. It is not to be stand by political combinations; it has already broken down all those at the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention is the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention is a single propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention is a single propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention is a single propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. That convention is a single propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. The convention is a single propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. The convention to avert them the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. The convention to avert them the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. The convention to avert them the propose the Nashville Convention to avert them. 's delay but weaken: us and strengthens it. We are therefore disposed to bring, or rather to let our persecutors bring,

which, if persisted in, must South. Offer to us any commatters to the final issue at once. We are dis-posed not to dissolve, but to stake the Union upon this issue. "Shall the North let us alone and

ating a public opinion-(which, though false, is too strong to be braved by hazarding our pro-perty against it,) that the laws of Mexico abolshing slavery are in force in those territories mind her own business; or shall the South have and then refusing to correct it by a declaratory her constitutional rights in peace?" If the North act of Congress. They are content with a subprefers intermeddling, to the Union, why let her have her choice. If there is not patriotism or will defend that right against aggression under whatever name, or in whatever form it may as sail us. 6. Resolved, That the abolition of the trade in the District of Columbia, is in bad faith to the slaveholding States; as it brands the dealno fellowship with such people. They are affiling in that property as infamous, and takes from ated with the serpents, or they fear them; and in it that protection guaranteed to it by the Coneither case, we have nothing to expect from a stitution, and willingly extended to all other union with them, but insult upon insult, and opkinds of property by cinds of property by Congress.
7. Resolved, That in the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, cannot endure it. These are our views, and that we recognize the first exercise of an usurped they are not ultra, but reasonable and sound power on the part of Congress to emancipate even in the view of those gentlemen whom I have slaves, and view this in connexion with other named, can be proved by a very simple test. Let any one of them stand forth and declare solemnly, measures passed by this Congress, as intended to prepare us for its exercise more fully hereafin the sight of God and his country, that he be lieves a surrender by the South of all claim to ter by emancipation in the Forts, Dock-yards the common territory, will arrest forever, or for twenty, or ten, or even five years, all further en-Arsenals, and finally in the States themselves, 8. Resolved. That the war on our institutions. croachments upon our rights from the North. Not one of them will do it—not one of them be-lieves it. They believe that this would give peace has commenced; we have been beaten on every issue made; prohibited the enjoyment of any of our recent acquisitions from Mexico: one to the country for the present, and it might-for it is but lately that the honest yeomanry of the South have been made acquainted with the outrary wrested from us; a lodgment made in the geous aggressions which have been made upon them by Abolitionism and Free-soilism. Politicians and presses have combined to keep them in ignorance of Northern encroachment; and it is only now when it is becoming insufferable to Southern Whigs and Democrats, and their partisan presses, sides, wives, and children." 9. Resolved, That the proposition of Seward, that their constituents and patrons begin to know the plunder to which they have been exposed

and the perils which surround them. They are

therefore, not yet prepared to say what should be done; and in their doubts, they might perhaps be

satisfied with a momentary peace. But is it the part of wisdom to lull them into a momentary se-

curity, from an enemy whom every statesmar

teaching, we expect to be indulged in our teaching, which we think much more honorable, and

quite as safe in the end, as theirs. We would

arnestly recommend to them to reserve their de

and the subsequent proposition of Hale, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, together with the speeches of Dayton, Baldwin, and others, and also the propositions of Stephens of not appease the hungry spirit of Abolitionism. quest to victory.

10. Resolved, That the legislative department. sident, Senate and House of Representatives is

knows, cannot be appeased but by a surrender which will ruin them? I know not who started the Southern Press, but whoever did, deserves a monument; for it is the only press we have ever had in the country which would let the people of the South know what evils they were exposed to, what insults, what exactions, what threats, from whole are against us, fifteen millions of the the North. The people, then, are just beginning to know where they stand, and who they are twenty-four, comprising the Federal population are against us, and that without hope of change, dealing with; and just now, very many of them who are told that peace will follow a compromise, all of the usual means of resistance to unjust and unconstitutional legislation have failed-yet suppose it will be a permanent peace; when they we will not despair, though clouds and darkness are told that the territorial question is settled, there will be no more questions to settle, because lower over us, we will remember Washington at there will be no more new territory acquired; they Valley Forge, Marion in the swamps of Pedee, a little longer. But none of the gentlemen above named believe this. All they desire is a pause in Southern action, during which they have been and more recently the gallant Texans fleeing from desolate homes before the ruthless Mexical

Southern action, during which they hope that something will turn up. They know not how, 11. Resolved. That as this is a common cause we do not claim for ourselves the right to dictate or where, or when, to pacify, or kill off, the Northern agitators; and to foster this hope, they the mode or measure of resistance, but hold ourwould have the South content herself with the marrowless bones of a peace-offering, while her selves prepared to act in harmony with our friends, whenever Alabama, alone, or the South adversary luxuriates upon the fat and flesh. We are not of this school, and if we can indulge its unitedly, shall take position.

12. Resolved, That we believe it advisable, and recommend the Governor of the State to convene the legislature, that they may call a convention of the people to deliberate upon. ons of us as traitors, disunionists, and and decide for themselves the great question be-We mean so many of them as have fore us. 13. Resolved, That a committee of three be

dealt out these epithets. They will convince no-body; they will alarm nobody; they will hurt nobody but those who utter them. We claim the privilege of forming opinions about the Union, the same committee be requested to get up a on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in with just as much freedom as we use in forming petition for this object and procure thereto as overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; but owing petition for this object and

with just as much freedom as we use in forming opinions upon any other subject. When the time comes for dissolving it, according to onr judgment, we will save all persons the trouble of proving, that we wish it dissolved, by very frankly and very fearlessly proclaiming our wish to the whole world. We are perfectly satisfied that it cannot be preserved by "taking what we get" from the liberality of Prec-soilers and Abolitionists.

We are not ratisfied with the argument which re-15. Resolved, That we reco us to give a kingdom for a crumb, leat we District a convention to be held at Centerville, thing. We know it is urged, in a kind Ribb county, on Monday the 28th day of Octo-District a convention to be held at Centerville, ber, for the purpose of nominating four delegates to attend the Nashville Convention, and that this meeting nominate four delegates to attend the Nashville Convention, and that this meeting nominate four delegates to attend said District Convention.

best they can do for us, we advise them to pick us up, and lay us at the North-man's gate, where his dogs, perchance, will lick our wounds, when we are denied the crumbs which fall from his table. 16. Resolved, That so far as this meeting has authority, it affirms the nomination or the Hon.
Benj. Fitzpatrick, our friend and neighbor, as a
delegate for the State at large, and tender to him
our thanks for the faithful and able manner he represented us at its former sitting, and ratify and confirm his action therein.

Having premised this much, a more critical examination of the Texas question in my next.

LÆLIUS.

From the Alabama State Gazette.

ing in our last weekly, but they not having been furnished in full, we concluded to wait for them.

From some inadvertence or mistake they have

not yet come to hand, so that we have thought best to give the resolutions, and with such an ac-

count of the meeting as we have received orally

Gen. C. M. Jackson and Dr. Moody, presided

and Dr. Joseph DeJamett and W. Clark, acted

The resolutions found below, were introduced by Maj. Boling Hall, as chairman of the com-

mittee to draft them, and were adopted with bu

a very few dissenting voices. The meeting has been represented to us as the largest ever held at Kingston. Speeches were made by Governor Fitzpatrick, Col. Thomas Willams, Col. Yaneey,

Col. Stoors, Maj. Boling Hall, Rev. Mr. Perham.

nimity and enthusiasm prevailed; every one seemed animated with a determination to resist

the late aggressions upon the South, in some

subject of slavery-which has thus far proved

destructive of our rights, politically, as equals in

the confederacy: of our interests as having som

that description of property; of our safety, be-cause the moral weight of the government is

thereby giving encouragement to insubordina-tion, sedition and rebellion, on the part of the

slave; and inasmuch as the people of this county

irrespective of party, have heretofore declared

their opposition to such measures, and their de-

termination to resist them. And whereas, from

the various propositions offered for the conside

ration of the late legislature of this State, all

containing the words and the spirit of resistance

to such legislation, we have a right to believe that

not only our own county, but our whole patri-

otic State with us, feels the necessity of action,

to maintain our self-respect, our consistency our rights and our safety. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That in expressing our hostility

to the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure

United States, of ourselves with our property

and institutions by the Federal Government

whether by direction or indirection in its action

of one hundred thousand square miles of slave

territory of Texas for the large sum of ten mil-

lions of dollars-six millions of which, at least

to be paid by us of the South, to be converted

too odious even to have been conceived by

Southern men, and too monstrous in its iniquity

36 deg. 30 min. to the 103 longitude, so as to

leave a small strip of Free-soil territory between

slave soil and Mexico, as the virtual accomplish

ment of the design to isolate the South by sur-

4. Resolved, That in the admission of Cali

than, that she carried in her constitution the

been taken by Congress, in relation to the terri-

proviso or its kindred measure.

rounding her with a cordon of free States.

to be acquiesced in.

2. Resolved, That we recognize the purchase

12 or 15 hundred millions of capital invested

Here are the resolutions:

W. Gale, and others, Great una-

as Secretaries.

PUBLIC MEETING IN AUTAUGA.-We intended

17. Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Hon. S. W. Harris on the subject of slavery in the various forms in which it has been presented to this Congress, and tender him our acknowledgments for the able and faithful man-

18. Resolved, That we recommend all Southern men to subscribe for the Southern Press.
19. Resolved, That the papers at Montgomery and Wetumpka, the Southern Press, at Wash fagton, and all other papers friendly to Southern rights be requested to publish the proceedings

Texas.

of this meeting.

THE ALTERNATIVE. The Marshall (Texas) Republican thus con-

udes an editorial: Georgia is pledged to resist these measures, and as such has appeared to be the feeling in Alabama and South Carolina, these States must recede from their previous declarations, or the days of the Union are numbered. On the other hand should they be submitted to, the power, and prosperity, and safety of the South is sacrificed. These bills trample the Constitu-Whereas, it is clear, that the government of the United States have commenced a system of partial and unconstitutional legislation on the tion under foot, and yield up all that political fanaticism claims. If submitted to the abolition of slavery is inevitable.

> From the same paper we add two short editorial notices of the partition project which show the sentiment in that section.

The Republican is one of the ablest papers in that State:

lent to discredit and degrade the slaveholder, Pearce's Bill. - Pearce's bill, which has just ssed Congress, proposes to surrender up about nety millions of acres of our territory to Freeoilism; enough with New Mexico added, to make three States. It will open upon us a frontier of nearly seven hundred miles in extent, portion of which, 165 miles in breadtle, is rty miles farther south than Marshall. Let any man open his map and contemplate this vast sacrifice and its consequences. What will that territory remaining between the 32d and 36th egrees of latitude be worth to Texas when this surrender is made. Slaves cannot be held within it; it is necessarily bound to be Free-soil. When this bill is received by Texas she will be emmed in on all sides except the Louisiana we meant no abstraction, but the substantive fact and Arkansas portions of her boundary by a of exclusion from the common territory of the border of Free-soil States.

Gen. Houston in his speech here, in June 849, said that the territory above 36.30, emraced one half of Texas; yet he has added as nuch more to it in the proposal to sell to the United States. He said he had planted himself on the Missouri Compromise-that he stood rith one foot on the North and the other on to Free-soil—as a substantial Wilmot, in a form the South. Yet he managed to extend his stride so as to take in the whole of California, and to step over forty millions of acres in his 3. Resolved, That we regard the running of the boundary line of Texas on the parallel of State below that line!

The South Western Texan also speaks boldly out as follows:

The fact that before many years clapse, the two oceans will be connected by rail road cannot be doubted, and if the people of Texas accept this bill of Pearce, will they not have parted fornia, we recognize the passage of the Wilmot with the great depot on the Rio Grande? Our State having this depot, with her climate, there Proviso, and we defy reason or ingenuity to s nothing to prevent this rail road from passing show any other cause why she was admitted, through her most fertile regions. Does not this simple fact warrant us in saying that posterity 5. Resolved, That in the action which has will indeed curse the acts of those who framed his bill? The influence which the fact of our tories, we appreciate the forbearance of the counsenators voting for this bill, had on other memsels of Messrs. Clay and Webster, who have bers of Congress, has been considerable. refused to apply the Wilmot Proviso by name, influence, if our members were true to their preferring rather to accomplish their end by creneeches, should at least have other side.

Let the people of Texas consent to this bill, and the next proposition which will affect us that will be made in Congress, will be the emancipation of all slaves in the Union. We are already growing party, and if our people are willing to establish this precedent of interference on the part of the Federal Government, it will be used in the federal Government, it will be used in the federal Government of the federal Government, it will be used in the federal Government of the federal Governm to their disadvantage on this very question. It is of no use to tell us that that will be an encroachment of such magnitude that it will be resisted; the principle is the same, and we have no hesitation in saying that if our people submit to this proposition, slavery is a doomed institu-t on; it will be too late then to talk of disunion, ecause the precedent is set which can be followed; and unless opposed at this time, Congress will feel that the people will support any of their acts; and while we are free to admit that we believe that this measure dooms slavery, we are equally willing to admit that a severance cannot take place:-that the Union of States will exist always, no matter into what sort of Government we may degenerate.

All constitutional guarantees are departed slighted as a thing of no consequence, and it is said that our people will submit to it. This we cannot believe, unless we are to apply the words hundred thousand square miles of slave territo- of the Honorable Guy M. Bryan in his late speech in the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia. Our out posts are driven | Santa Fe question :- "Farewell to the glories in; the foe is on the walls of our citadels, "the of the past; let a dark line be drawn between contest is hand to hand, man to man, for our fire- the State and republic of Texas; all the splendors which encircle the Lone Star, belong to the past; nothing will be left to the present, but dishonor and shame and base submission. Speak not of Texas-her gallantry in the field, or her Pennsylvania, in the House, clearly indicate that worth attach to where they belong-to the past; a quiet submission, a peaceable submission, will or be blotted out from history, and never again spoken of but in terms of sorrow and reproach Their course is, and has been onward from con- to the living ;-bury them in the graves of those patriot martyrs who won them-a fit winding sheet for the glorious dead, who gave their lives of the Government in its three branches of Pre- to give them birth. Trail your banner and reverse your arms, for you are no longer worthy against us; sixteen States, a majority of the of a freeman's name—the name of gallant

Mass Meeting in Lowndes and Dallas .-We had the honor of being present, as a guest, at this great and glorious gathering of the true sons of the South, on last Friday—some two thousand in number. It really did us good to be in the midst of so much enthusiasm and zeal for the cause of the South, and more we never have seen in any assembly we have yet attended. We have not room this week to speak of them as we desire, and will therefore defer our comnents until we receive the proceedings. Southern independence was the watchword, and to this, out of that vast assemblage, there was but one to vote no. God grant that it may turn out, as Judge Mays happily styled it, the Mecklenburg of Southern Independence .- Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and Gazette.

A PARTY OF THIRTEEN FUGITIVE SLAVES passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, last Friday, en route for Canada. The next day appointed to communicate with the Governor, they were followed by two individuals, who, enand urge this subject on his attention; and that procure thereto as overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to eat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that Therefore we believe it expedient that the Nash-ville Convention re-assemble at the time desig-wise he refused to render any further co-operation.-Phila. Ledger.

THE MEETING OF FRIDAY EVENING.—We pub-The Meeting of Faiday Evening.—We publish in another column, the proceedings of the public meeting called on Friday evening last, to consider the infamous fugitive law. The meeting was one of the largest ever assembled in Detroit, and it was actuated by a more determined spirit than we have ever witnessed on a similar occasion. It left no doubt in the mind of any one present that the feeling of hostility to this odious enactment was continuous to no one party or seet, but was almost universal. The speeches were, one and all, in the strongest possible terms of condemnation of the law—and the question frequently put "will you go to the polls and vote for men who will repeal the law," was answered by a loud and spontaneous "Ave!" If that meeting is any evidence of the sentiment which exists in the State generally, no man can be elected to Congress who has voted for the law, or who will not pledge himself for its repeal.

Reported for the Freeman. Reported for the Freeman.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DETROIT .- A meeting o those opposed to the recent enactment of Congressy in relation to the recapture of persons charged with being fugitives from slavery, without distinction of party, was held in the Young Men's Society buildings, in Detroit, on Friday evening last. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Horace Hallock, and on his motion, Hon. John Ladue, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, Hon. Jacob M. Howard, was chosen Vice President, (Mr. H. being absent did not act.) and W. S. Wood, Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the president.

Hon. K. S. Bingham, being loudly called for, came forward and in a brief manner explained the manner of the passage of the fugitive law through Congress. It had been forced through under the gag of the previous question, without a word of objection being heard in opposition. Northern men were told that unless they permitted its passage the Union should be dissolved. Mr. B. appealed to the people to send men to Congress who would repeal a law so odious and disgraceful.

Mr. Joy was next called for and took the stand. In calm and masterly manner, he exposed the injunity of features of than heart the care. hose opposed to the recent enactment of Congress in relation to the recapture of persons charged

Mr. Joy was next called for and took the stand. In calm and masterly manner, he exposed the iniquitous features of the law, and the great wrongs and injustice which might be committed under it upon the rights and liberties of freemen. He was followed by Mr. Emmons, who for an hour held the audience enchained by a critical analysis of its provisions, and an exposure of the means employed to effect its passage. Strongly as Mr. E. was opposed to the law, he could recommend no violation of it. If it were enforced against any, his advice was to submit.

Mr. Hallock succeeded Mr. Emmons. He referred to the agitation this law was exciting in

ferred to the agitation this law was exciting in other portions of the country. In New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, the strongest feelings of hostility had manifested themselves. The law must be repealed; if it were not, the worst consequences were to be apprehe ded.
At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following resolutions which were read by Mr

following resolutions which were read by Mr. McBrathey:

1. Resolved, That the FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, passed at the late session of Congress, and now being enforced in our midst, meets with our decided disapprobation; for the reason that, by its provisions, the safeguards which the law, in its wisdom, has hitherto thrown around private rights, are broken down, and men of African descent are placed by it at the mercy of unprincipled men who may lay claim to them, and who may be base enough to sustain that claim by

2. Resolved, That we deem the manifest principles of justice and humanity to have been disregarded in the adoption of that feature of the law by which a person claimed as a fugitive from sla very, is denied the right of a trial by jury; of tha provision of the law by which such person is de-nied the right of appeal from the decision of a commissioner; of that provision legalizing the ex-parte character of the examination; of that provision denying to such person the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of calling witnesses in his behalf; and of that provision making a discrimi-nation of \$5 against the slave, in the fees of the commissioner; and that we hereby call upon Congress to repeal and abrogate these obnoxious proisions without delay.

3. Resolved, That we regard that extraordinary

provision of the law, which renders the marshal making an arrest under it, responsible to the claimant for the value of any slave who may es-cape from his custody, with or without his assent,

as unprecedented, unreasonable, and unjust.
4. Resolved, That while the law remains orce, as it now stands, we deem it our duty, both as citizens and friends of liberty, to see to it, that all claims made under it upon individual residents of this State, be sustained and supported by the we use our influence in every available manner, (and especially by supporting men for Congress who favor our views in these respects,) to secure, ought not to submit to it, and in so doing such modifications of its objectionable provisions as are hereinbefore disapproved of, as being sub-versive of long established rights, and at war with the manifest dictates of an enlightened humanity. 5. Resolved. That while the law exists, we deem it to be our duty as good citizens, to submit told that nothing else will satisfy a large and to its provisions, at the same time that we will de-

ings of this meeting, together with the resolu-tions, be furnished to each of the city papers, with a request for their publication.

After reading, the resolutious wer

After reading, the resolutious were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Joy, Emmons and Hallock, who, after a brief consultation, reported them back to the meeting with a single alration, and they were then unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN LADUE, Chairman.
W. S. Wood, Secretary.

From the Herald and Tribune.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MEETING .- On the 25th ult, a Southern meeting of the citizens of Coffee county, in this state, without distinction of party, was held at the Court House. The speakers were W. J. McBride, P. Tucker Sayre, Ma- friendly to the object of said meeting be reques jor Buford, and H. N. Crawford. S. Jackson, ted to copy the same. rom, and the compact of annexation has been of Montgomery, offered a substitute for the resolutions, and delivered a speech in favor of it but it was voted down unanimously. The substitute was somewhat, we should imagine by the abstract of it, something like the chowder resolutions of this city. A few of the adopted resolutions-adopted without a dissenting voiceare as follows:

Resolved, That the ascendency of the white race is in fact the issue now presented to the country, and this ascendency cannot be main tained by acquiescing in the preliminary assaults and aggressions of the enemies who meditate its wisdom in the Cabinet; they belong to another overthrow. And no persuasion of editors, poliday and another people. Let her fame-all her ticians, or others whose interest or position mislead their judgments can ever commit us to so great an absurdity as that mode of preserving our rights.

Resolved, That the weaker and attacked section can defend itself from a common danger only by common council and concert of action and these can be obtained by the South only by meeting together in Southern convention; and if the recommendations of such convention cannot be concurred in, then concert and effectual defence are impossible, and all is

Resolved, That the Southern Convention. lately assembled at Nashville, from the number, talent, and extraordinary ability of its members, and from the moderation and wisdom of their councils, is entitled to entire confidence; and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain all its fundations not inconsistent with its ture recomm past action.

Resolved. That each State has the right to judge for itself of the means necessary to preserve its vital interest, and as every Southern State has a common interest with Georgia, they ought to sustain her in the adoption of such measures of self defence as her people in convention may determine her circumstances demand. provided such measures are not inimical to Southern rights.

Resolved, That the condition of the country would justify a call of the legislature by the Governor, and we recommend the adoption of that measure, either now or after the meeting of tion .- Adv. and Gaz. the Southern Convention, as the Governor may deem most expedient.

THE HALIPAX AND PORTLAND RAILWAY .- Earl Grey has notified the Nova Scotia government that the British government will grant assistance towards building the Halifax and Portland Rail-way. Earl Grey approves of the enterprize, and expressed the belief that Halifax will ultimately become the chief port for transatlantic communi-

PUBLIC MEETING .- According to previous otice a large number of the citizens of this ounty from all sections, assembled at the court ouse on Monday last for the purpose of consi-ering of the questions mentioned in the call of dering of the questions mentioned in the call of last week. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Wilson; when, upon motion, R. T. Scott was called to the chair, who explained the o ject of the meeting in a few forcible appro-priate remarks; then, upon motion, James M.

printe remarks; then, upon motion, James M. Hudgius was chosen secretary.

Upon motion, the chairman appointed a committee of fifteen persons, consisting of both political parties, of equal number, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired. Upon motion, it was resolved, that the meeting adjourn to meet again tomorrow at noon, when said committee should report; and that Col. Clemens (who was known to be in town) should be requested to address be in town) should be requested to address

the people upon that occasion.

Tuesday Noon, Sept. 24, 1850. Meeting met according to adjournment. Committee ap peared, and through their chairman, J. M Greene, reported the following resolutions, which were read, and before they were put for adoption, Col. Clemens being invited, proceeded to make a few very eloquent remarks, in which he gave a statement of our rights and our wrongs, declining to take any part in our county meeting or to express an opinion, either pro or con of the resolutions reported by the committee. After which said resolutions were put

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, 1st. That the territories of this Government is common property, belonging to each individual in the Union particularly, and each individual in the Union particularly, and every one conjointly; and that Congress has no right to discriminate either in the persons that o, or the property they carry, to their territo-

to the meeting and unanimously adopted;

2d. That it is the duty of Congress, as the trustee for all the people, to lay off the public domain into convenient boundaries, to form proper territorial governments as each portion ecomes settled (prohibiting or excluding nothing) for the regulation and government of those who migrate to these territores; and in due time authorize them to form a constitution and apply for admission as a State, prescribing nothing but their boundaries, their population and their constitution—that it shall be republi-

3d. That Congress cannot delegate any of these powers to any other person, nor refuse to exercise them promptly on all necessary oceasions, without committing a breach of the trust reposed in her by the Constitution, which created her the trustee of all the people; and to this exercise of power, the people in this section of the Union will ever cheerfully submit.

4th. That Congress did, at the last session of the 30th Congress, fail to perform its appropriate duties by establishing territorial governments, whereby the Southern people have suffered serious wrong and irreparable loss. 5th. That the admission of California as a

State is a violation of all usage, precedent or custom, unparalleled, and without example in the annals of the country, with constitutional requirements neglected, and irregularities connived at, and the ordinary pupilage and training waived just because she had prohibited slavery in her constitution.
6th. That the precedent thus set is of evil

tendency, because it admits that the inhabitants of a territory are free to act as they please, and independent of Congress; and that Colifornia could, with the same propriety, have claimed and organized our whole Mexican acquisition, as the boundary she did establish for herself. 7th. That we consider the means used, and

the influence brought to bear, in inducing the formation of a Constitution, and in admitting California as a State, we feel quite as indignant as if the Wilmot Proviso had been attached boldly and in direct terms ;-believing that this result has been consummated by the planning of those who wished to gain the advantages of the application of the Wilmot Proviso, without inurring the responsibility of directly attacking

most undoubted and unobjectionable evidence, be-fore a surrender of the fugitive is made; and that 8th. That the Southern people could not contories and the vast mineral wealth of California; and it having been done unconstitutionally they gress has violated her delegated powers.

9th. That, as a means of defence against the studied aggression of the Northern people upon Southern institutions we heartily approve of the meeting of the late Nashville Convention; and we agree with the doctrine of the a dress and resolutions of that convention, that, while Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, yet as a compromise and to restore peace and harmony to the country, we would be willing to submit to the application of Missouri Compromise line extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, on the paralled of 36, 30.

10th. That we approve of the reassembling of said Nashville Convention according to adjournment, and that we appoint C. S. Jones, esq., delegate thereto with instructions to recommend to the governors of all the Southern States, if Texas should refuse the proffered boundary, and hostile steps should be taken, to convene the legislatures of their respective States, to consider of the emergency.

be published in the Jackson County Democrat and that such other papers in the State as are Upon motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and

Upon motion, resolved that these proceedings

countersigned by the secretary. Upon motion, resolved that this meeting adourn sine die. R. T. SCOTT. Chair'm.

J. M. Hudgins, Secretary. From the Wetumpka (Ala.) State Guard, If we are not mistaken old Autauga is right

upon this question. Her people are in favor of secession beyond a doubt, and if the feelings of those we met during court, is to be taken as ; criterion, we feel confident in saying nine-tenth of her voting population are in favor of seession, as the only means to maintain the independence of the South. The old party lines of Whig and Democrat have been completely of literated, and the people have been merged into one great Southern party, determined to resis Northern fanaticism at all hazards, and regard less of consequences.

We have heard it said that the old Whir party would endeavor to take up the issue upor the great cry for the Union, but this is not the case. A few Northern men may be found en gaged in crying down any move made for th South, and shouting hosannahs to the Union but they have no infinence, and can effect br

THE CLAYTON CONVENTION .- The proceed ings of this body will be found in our colum to-day, and will command attention. We forge that by some inadvertence, Montgomery w not represented, but the proceedings are so e tirely satisfactory, that her delegation, if ther would merely have approved of what the co

vention has done. We think it highly proper that the delegate to the Nashville Convention should have been chosen from one of the lower counties, and no are truer to the honor and interests of the Son than Maj. Geo. W. Williams; and although election makes three Whigs to one Demo from this district to the Nashville Conventi we feel disposed to rejoice at it, as evincing total oblivion of old party lines on this qu

HUMAN NATURE.—Great disappointment exceeding viciousness may talk as they please the badness of human nature. For my par am now in my sixty-fifth year, and I have see good deal of the world, the dark side as well the light, and I say that human nature is a vi kindly thing, and capable of all sorts of virtues

Many people drop a tear at the sight istress, who would do better to drop a sixpen